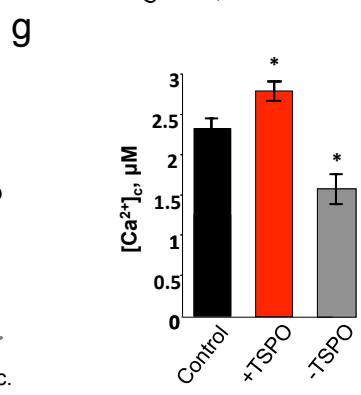
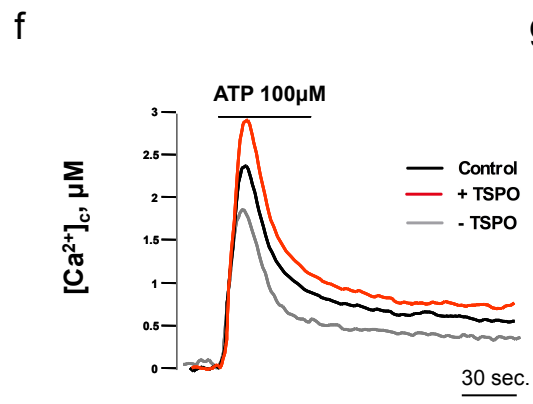
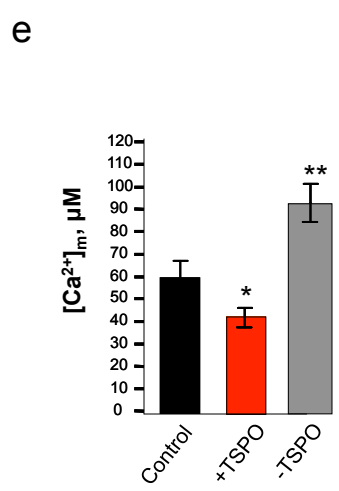
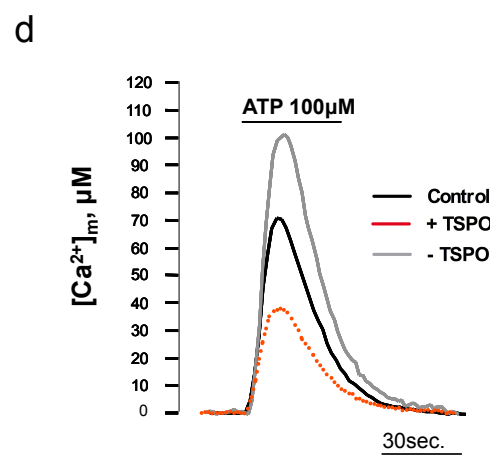
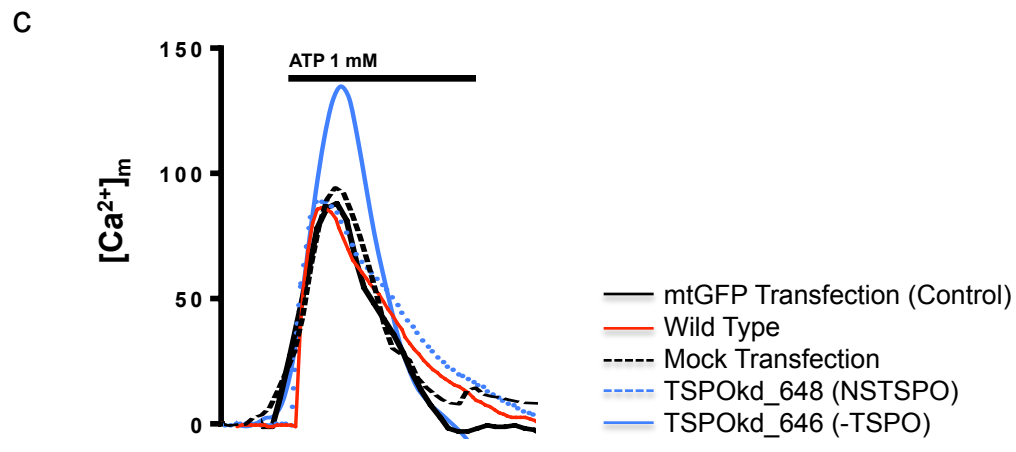
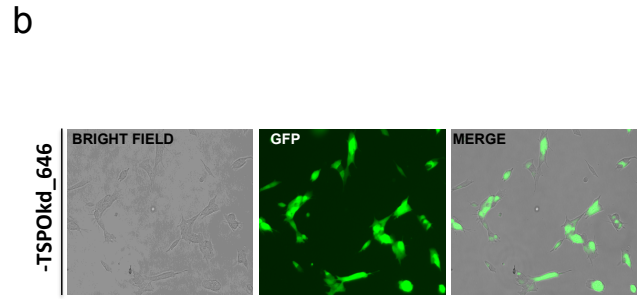
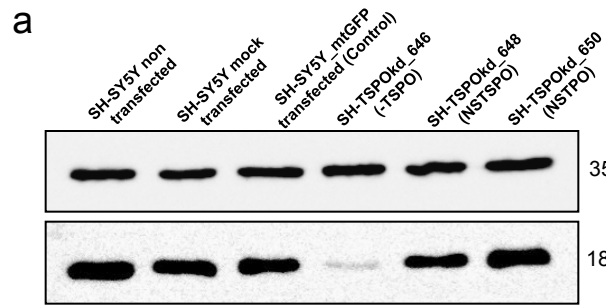
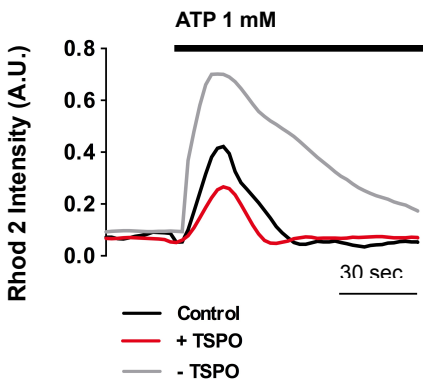


# Suppl. Fig. 1

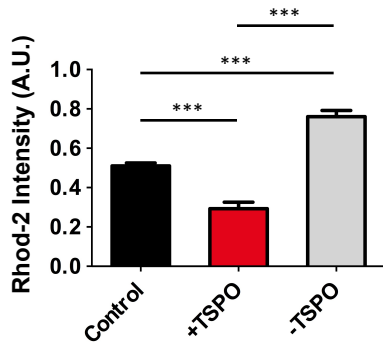


# Suppl. Fig. 2

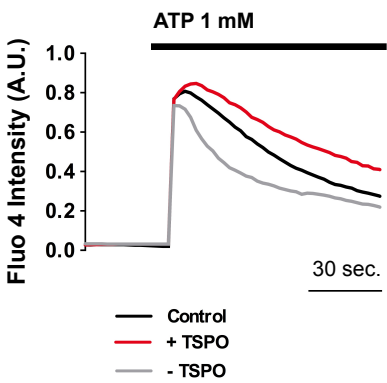
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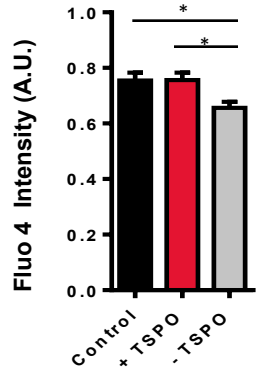
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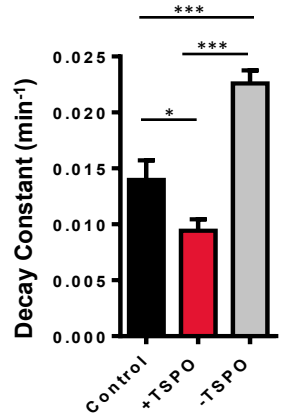
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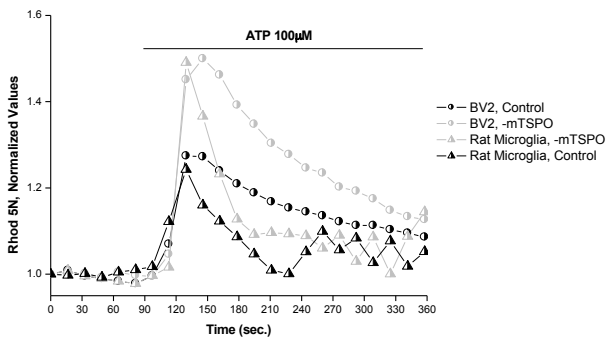
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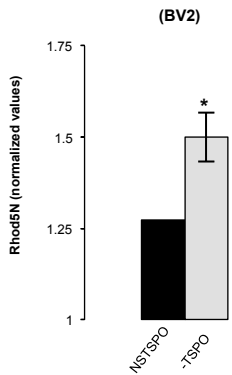
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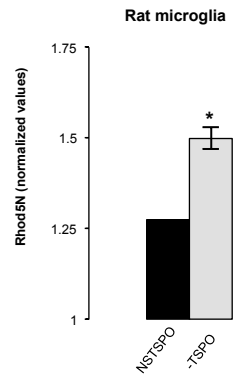
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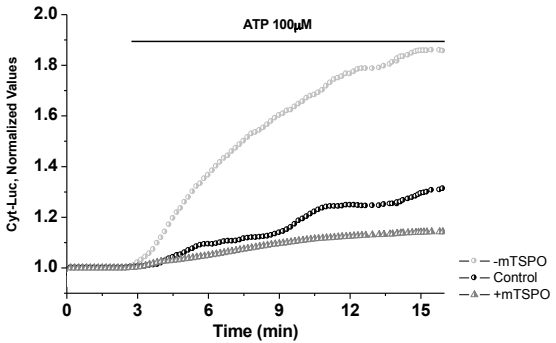
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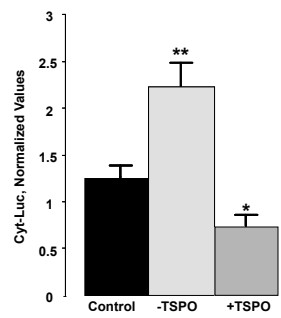
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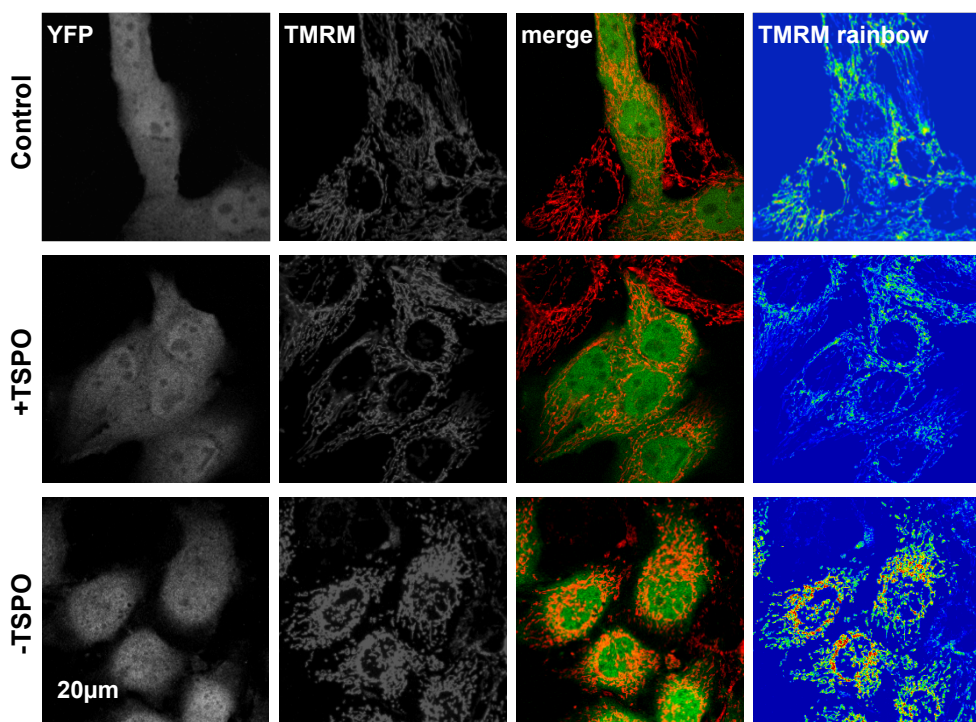


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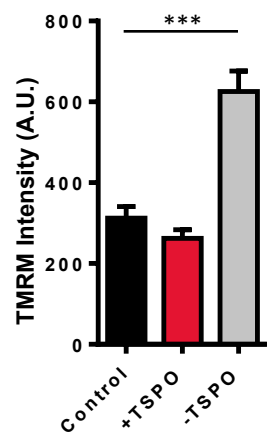


# Suppl. Fig. 3

a

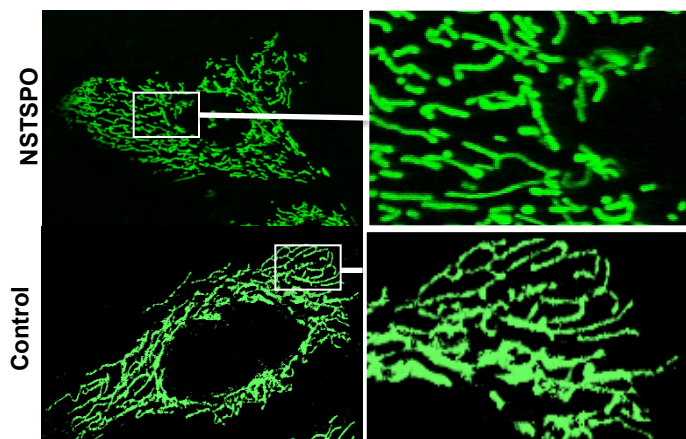


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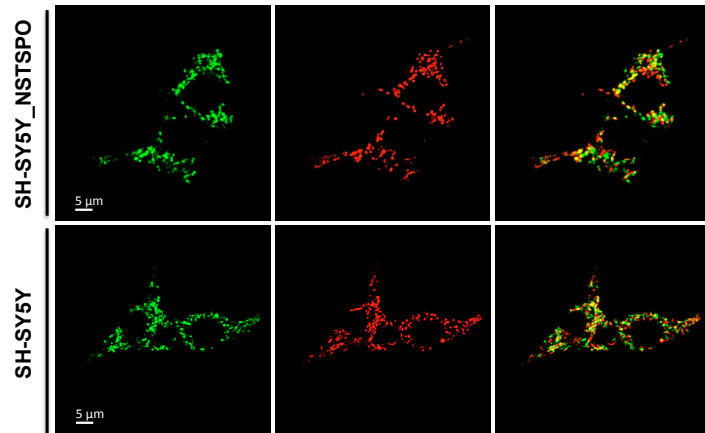
c

mtGFP mtGFP zoom

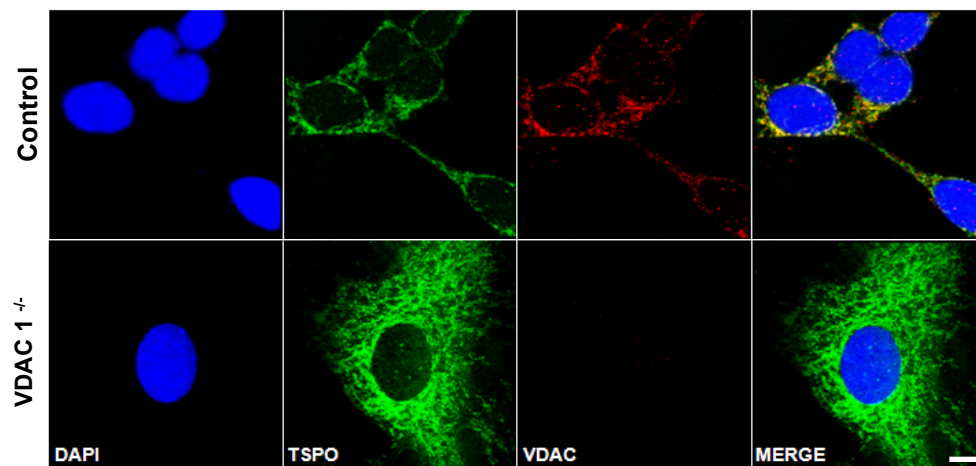


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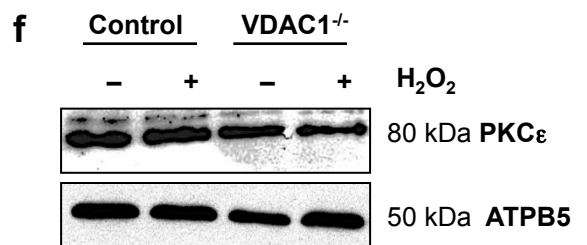
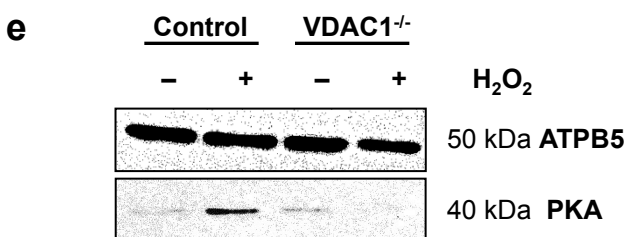
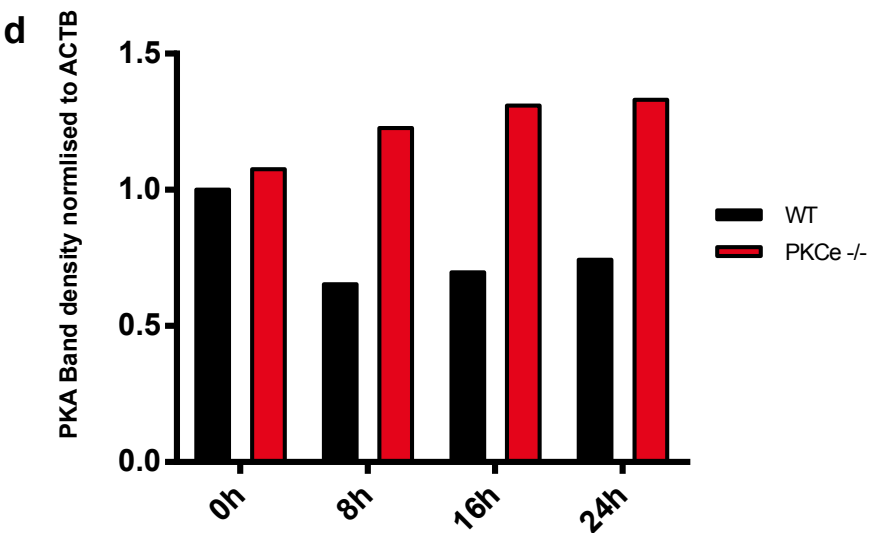
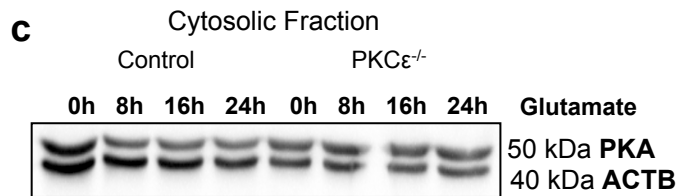
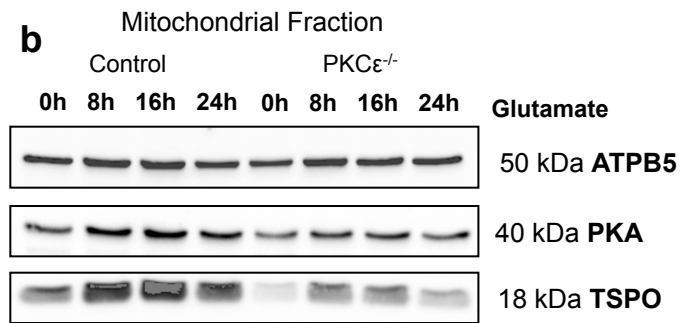
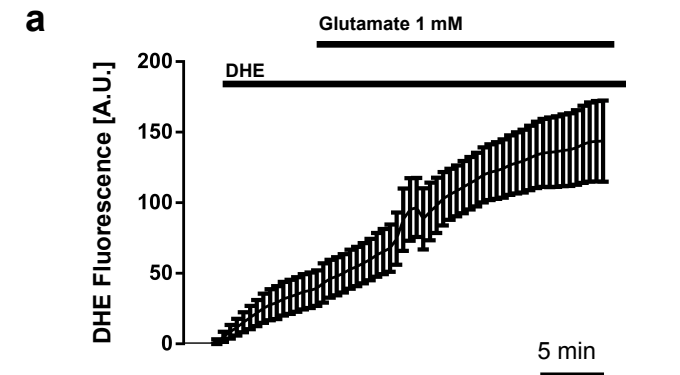
458 nm 543 nm 543 nm:458 nm



e



# Suppl. Fig. 4



## Legends to Figures

### Supplementary Figure 1

(a) Western Blot reporting TSPO expression level in all experimental conditions including EmptyVector mtGFP which acted as Control, Mock Transfection, Silencing and Non Silencing (Scramble) shRNAs for TSPO. (b) Representative images of SH-SY5Y cells expressing GFP labeled TSPO\_646 shRNA (-TSPO). (c) Representative recordings of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  transients ATP elicited in MEFs resembling the experimental conditions of TSPO modulated expression and relative controls. (d) Representative  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  transients from HeLa cells transfected with mtAeq and stimulated with ATP (100  $\mu\text{M}$ ). (e) Graph showing the mean max  $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_m$  ( $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_{\text{max}}$  Control (mtGFP expressing cells):  $58 \pm 11$ , +TSPO:  $41 \pm 8$ , -TSPO:  $90 \pm 12$   $n=9$ ; \* $p < 0.05$ ). (f) Representative  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  transients from HeLa cells transfected with cyt-Aeq and stimulated with ATP (100  $\mu\text{M}$ ). (g) Graph showing the mean max  $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_c$  ( $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_{\text{max}}$ , Control (mtGFP expressing cells):  $2.32 \pm 0.35$ , +TSPO:  $2.9 \pm 0.41$ , -TSPO:  $1.6 \pm 0.68$ ,  $n=11$ ; \* $p < 0.05$ ).

### Supplementary Figure 2

(a) Representative mitochondrial  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  traces obtained in CF38 cells loaded with Rhod-2 and stimulated with ATP (1 mM). (b) Graph showing the mean maximum Rhod-2 fluorescence intensity following application of ATP in CF38 cells.  $p < 0.001$ ;  $n > 5$  cells (from four independent experiments). (c) Representative cytosolic  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  traces obtained in CF38 cells loaded with Fluo4 and stimulated with ATP (1 mM) (d) Graph showing mean maximum Fluo-4 fluorescence intensity in CF38 cells.  $n > 17$  cells;  $p < 0.05$ . (e) Graph showing the mean rate of decrease in the Fluo-4 signal intensity after the ATP-induced peak in fluorescence [decay constant ( $\text{min}^{-1}$ )].  $p < 0.05$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ;  $n > 17$  cells (from three independent experiments). (f) Mitochondrial  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  uptake (measured with Rhod5N in response to  $\text{IP}_3$  generating stimulus ATP (100  $\mu\text{M}$ ), in microglia cell line (BV2) and primary cultures isolated from rat cortex following transient suppression of TSPO (-TSPO) quantified in (g) BV2 and (h) rat microglia,  $n=3$ ;  $p < 0.05$ . (i) Intracellular ATP analysis in HeLa cell cells using cytosolic luciferase, quantified in (j)  $n=5$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ;  $p < 0.01$ . Control conditions in Rhodamine and Luciferase based analyses were provided by mtGFP expressing cells, whilst for the Fluo-4 measurements the mRFP was employed as Empty Vector Control.

### Supplementary Figure 3

(a) Representative images of CF35 cells transfected with YFP and loaded with TMRM. A TMRM rainbow intensity panel is included to better visualize differences in intensity. A shift from blue colours to red-orange corresponds to an increase in TMRM fluorescence intensity. In -TSPO YFP-positive cells, there is a greater shift towards the red-orange colour range compared to Control (YFP expressing cells); in +TSPO YFP-positive cells TMRM labeling is lower thus remains in the blue colour range. (b) Mean maximum fluorescence intensity in CF38 cells;  $n > 15$ ;  $p < 0.001$ . (c) Representative mid-plane cross-sectional images of the cellular mitochondrial network in SH-SY5Y control transfected with mtAeq and TSPO\_648 (NSTSPO) cells, obtained through confocal microscopy (mtGFP) are depicted in the left panel. White boxes show regions of the cell magnified in the right sided panel. (d) Electromicrographs showing ER-mitochondria adjacency in SH-SY5Y and TSPO\_648 (NSTSPO) transfected cells. (e) Immunofluorescence of WT and  $\text{VDAC1}^{-/-}$  MEFs stained for TSPO (green) and VDAC (red).

### Supplementary Figure 4

(a) Representative dihydroethidium (DHE) traces in SH-SY5Y cells treated with 1mM glutamate ( $n = 20$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). (b-c) Representative immunoblot of mitochondrial (b) and cytosolic (c) fractions isolated from  $\text{PKC}\epsilon^{-/-}$  MEFs and relative Control MEFs treated with Glutamate (20 mM) for 0-24 hours. (d) Quantification of cytosolic distribution of PKA over the duration of glutamate treatment, normalized to ACTB. (e) Western blot showing Protein Kinase A in mitochondrial fractions of  $\text{VDAC1}^{-/-}$  MEFs and relative Control MEFs exposed to oxidative stress - 1 mM  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  for 1 hour. (f) Western blot showing protein kinase C epsilon ( $\text{PKC}\epsilon$ ) in mitochondrial fractions of  $\text{VDAC1}^{-/-}$  MEFs and relative Control MEFs exposed to oxidative stress - 1 mM  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  for 1 hour.